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The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by Carrier, 12 cents per week,

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per

#### THE SITUATION.

The Richmond Passenger and Power Company are giving fairly good schedules for their street cars, and the number of their patrons is increasing, but acts of violence have not ceased altogether, though they are far less frequent than formerly. There are strike sympathizers who still

the law, doing under cover what they are afraid to do openly, Most of them thus far have escaped arrest and the punishments inflicted upon some of those who have been arrested have not been sufficient to act as deterrents to others.

More drastic measures are needed and Judge Witt has recognized that fact in the instructions that he has given the grand jury, and the citation of law which he has made, as follows:

"If any person mallclously obstruct, remove or injure any part of canal or railroad, or any bridge or fixture thereof, or mallclously obstruct or injure any machinery, engine, car, or work thereof, whereby the life of any traveler or other person or railroad is put in peril, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years; and in the event of the death of any traveler or other person resulting from such mall-clous obstructing, removing or injuring. cious obstructing, removing or the person so offending shall be the person so offending shall be deemed gullty of murder, the degree to be determined by the jury; or, if any person unlawfully, but not maliciously, shoot at or into or throw any stone or other at or into or throw any stone or other missile at or into any passenger train or car, or any railroad, or any part thereof, whereby the life of any traveler or other person, or such train of cars may be put in peril, upon convinction thereof he shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years, or in the county or city jail not less than one nor more than tyelve months, or fined not exceeding \$500."

There's the law and it ought to be enhere as it was in a number of cases arising in Norfolk. Meanwhile, however, some country people are complaining of the cost of keeping the military here, and from several quarters suggestions are advanced that the cost of preserving the peace and protecting prop-erty in Richmond should be thrown wholly upon our city and county.

We do not know how long present conditions will continue, and we cannot expact the military to remain here indefito essert ourselves more vigorously than we have done heretofore. We must make ready to meet the situation as it develops hoping that good feeling will soon be restored, but prepared for trouble if i

We must see to it that the police force is reinforced, and handled efficiently, We must see to it that stone-throwers wire and pole-cutters and track obstructors are hunted down and arrested. Then the courts and juries of the city and county hope and believe, will make the punishments imposed commensurate with the enormity of the offenses committed. Men who stone passengers or deliberately plan to wreck street cars, careless of the lives of the persons on them, do not de serve to be treated as mere misde meanants. They are enmies of society and judging them by their acts the mean to kill or wound, and are not par ticular whether their wictims are men, women or children.

While the obligation to enforce the larests as well upon Manchester and Hen rico as upon this city, Richmond must take the lead, for it is the chief sufferer The odlum of prevailing conditions falls mainly upon us. If obedience to law could be strictly enforced here, our neighbors could not but be favorably impressed by

So we say to the Mayor and the City Council and to the police authorities of Richmond, high and low, the time has come for us to summon our energies and exert our strength and be more active and positive! Whatever is necessary to zeal and vigor to our police force

and add to its strength should be done. The City Council cannot remain inac tive, but should go to work courageously matter what the cause or whence a proceeding. The people should be made to feel earnest city government.

There is a great responsibility resting upon the Council, but it may be easier

of keeping the military here, and may demand that we take measures to preserve order in our own household.

We ought to be prepared against that time and that demand, and we know question for itself, and local option is of no other safe course to pursue but good Democratic doctrine. for the authorities of this corporation to make ready a force of men that will be equal to any emergency; that will overawe the lawless, preserve the peace and redeem Richmond's good name. It is a condition which confronts us, not a

#### EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA

We have a private letter from a distinguished educator of Virginia, in which he says:

"My own opinion is that we need in the South to develop among parents a more real and deeper interest in the education of their children. I find from the statistics published by the United States Commissioner of Education that there came from all the high schools in the State, reporting in the last year, only 134 boys prepared for college. There are twelve institutions in the State competitude of the control of the competitude of the control of the competitude of the control of the tweive institutions in the State competing for these, which would give an average of eleven and a fraction apiece. It we add to this a proportionate number for schools not reporting on this item, we should still get only eighteen and a half students for each college, which would keep up the college roll of less than sixty, since the average attendance of each student would be less than three

The Lynchburg High School, certainly one of the best in the State, and the only school preparing young men for college in that city of 25,000 inhabitants, graduated this year two boys; last year three. If such excellent schools, giving free tuition, are not patronized, the fault certainly must lie in the lack of appreciation of the people."

This would indicate that, while mos parents are destrous of giving their children a common school education, many of them are indifferent to higher education. But it must be remembered that among the poor the boys, and too often the girls, must go to work as soon these are necessarily deprived of a colthem or their parents, for poverty is

But there are many parents in Virginia who are able to send their boys to college, but fail to do so because they do not attach sufficient importance to college training, or because the boys develop an early tendency to "go into business." Such boys get a taste for money and they want to become "independent of Dad." "Dad" yields and lets them go in for money making, when they ought to ing it with useful information instead of filling their pockets with dollars.

Somehow the impression prevalls among man for a business life, but we have never been able to understand how training of the mind can unfit a man for any vocation in which mental capacity is required. However that may be, it is a fact, as shown by the census, that the men who are directing thought in this land are for the most part the college-

Chancellor W. W. Smith, of the Randolph-Macon system, makes this very clear in a leaflet which he has prepared for circulation. He says;

for circulation. He says;

The second edition of "Who's Who in America" contains 1,300 pages of brief biographies, without eulogy, criticism or comment, of such persons now living in America as have become noted as factors in the progress and achievement of the age. "Endeavor has been made," say the editors, "to include all Americans of more than local note in all lines of useful effort." No name is inserted or omitted for financial consideration.

With a view to determining what effect education of the various grades has had on success in life, effort was made to ascertain the school training of each of these men and women "of more than local note," and 7,802 on their United States list were thus educationally classified.

According to the best estimate we can make from the latest census returns, there are in the United States 40,782,007 ersons over twenty-one years old. hese are divided educationally about as Class 1-Without school training, 4,682,498

Class 2-With only common scho ...32,862,951

2,165,357

Class 4—Will college or higher education added ...... 1,071,201

Now, the question is, how many of the eight thousand distinguished citizens of the United States on the Who's Who list list came from each of these classes? Can any man read these telling figures and then say that a college course is trifling consideration?

#### DEMOCRACY AND LOCAL OP-TION.

Our Washington correspondent says;
"Mr. W. Courtney Franklin, of Pamplin, Va., is another Virginia Republican now in the city who is inclined to think the Mann law is going to hurt the Democrats at the election this fall and in 1905. Mr. Franklin called attention to the fact that there is now not a bar-room on the line of the Norfolk and Western between Lynchburg and Petersburg, a distance of 125 miles, and not one on the Southern between Lynchburg and Danville, a distance of seventy-five miles. Mr. Franklin might have added that there is not a saloon on the James River division of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Clifton Forge, a distance of eighty miles. But all the counties were local option or dry prior to the enactment of the Mann law. While the new law has closed many saloons, the fact should not be lost sight of that two-thirds of the counties of the State were dry before the Mann bill was offered in the Virginia Legislature.
"It is becoming quite apparent that it is the intention of the Revulcance that it is the intention of the Revulcance that it is the intention of the Revulcance that it is the intention of the Revulcance." Our Washington correspondent says:

fered in the Virginis Legislature.
"It is becoming quite apparent that it is the intention of the Republicans to make the Mann law an Issue-perhaps "the paramount issue"-in the campaign next fall and in the gubernatorial context. Democrats might as well face the

If the Democratic party can be defeated on this score there is less of righteousness in the State of Virginia hat we believe to exist. The Democratic arty can well afford to go before people on this record. The Mann law not a sumptuary law. We have neve believed, and do not now believe, that that we have a strong, capable and the method which it employs is a fail means of ascertaining public sentiment But be that as it may, it is local option pure and simple. It gives to the people to shoulder that responsibility now than of every community the right to say later on. In case of the tedious prolonga- whether or not a saloon shall be open

tion of our troubles the State may in-sist upon being relieved of the expense them want a saloon all that they have to do is to find a man who will agree to keep it, and then petition the court to grant him a license. The Mann law leaves every community to decide this

> We do not believe in general prohibition, for "State prohibition is the act of one community imposing its will on another community." But turn about is fair play and by the same token we do not believe in a general license system. That is to say, we do not believe in forcing saloons upon a community where a large majority of the people are opposed to them. The Mann law simply provides that each and every community may determine for itself whether there shall be saloons or not. There is nothing undemocratic in the principle and the Democratic party has no cause to apologize for what it has done i adopting this measure. So far from hurting itself by adopting the Mann law, it has strengthened itself, certainly with the best and most influential part of the

#### FIRING AT GENERAL WOOD.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles will number of army changes will then be Leonard Wood will be promoted to the tank of major-general, but in and out of the army there is a good deal of opposi tion to the proposed advancement. It is improbable, however, that it will cause the President to change his mind, if, as is generally believed, he has resolved to make Wood a major-general. Wood is went out with him as a colonel of the record during the brief war with Spain, and afterwards as commander in Cuba rendered the country other valuable ser

The New York World is among the papers that are vigorously criticising the President in this matter, and it argues that to make Wood a major-general will be very unjust to a number of officers who are as much entitled to promotion promoted now and later become lieutenant-general, no brigadier-general now on the list except Funston could ever become commander of the army. Men in active service, like Wade, Randall, Cobbe, Grant and Bell, staff; chiefs and scientists, like Breckinridge, Gillespie, Crozier and Gree ly, would one by one become major-gen erals and retired for age, leaving General Wood still in command until 1904. oFor all that the President is likely to

have his way.

## SLAVERY AND CRIME.

The negro was never lynched when

from it the offense for which he is lynched times called "the freedman's crime," it having been almost unknown in the days of slavery, but developed after emanci

Many Southern white men went to war leaving their wives, daughters and sisters on their plantations where there was no white men to protect them. The slaves were their protectors, and rarely did a slave prove unfaithful. "Assaults," socalled, were unknown. No such security is felt by Southern country women now

Our esteemed contemporary, we ar compelled to say, does not know what mark. We are no defender of lynching. nance it and to inculcate respect for the when a slave was comparatively free

Census Bureau shows that from 1890 to 1906 the mileage of street railways in op-eration in this country increased from 8.123 miles to 22.578. The capitalization and funded debt of the roads of the country amount to \$2,308,000,000, and the averago capital per mile is \$96,287.

The number of wage earners employed by the street railway companies in 1900 was 133,000, and they received in compenention for their services the sum of \$80. 700,000. The officers and clerks numbered 7.128, and their salaries aggregated \$7,439,-000. The roads carried 5,800,000,000 passengers in the course of the year; the total ne was \$250,500,000; the expenses were \$219,900,000, and dividends paid to stockholders amounted to \$33,039,179. The dividends represent 5.1 per cent on all pay ing street railway stocks.

Dr. Charles W. Stiles, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, at Washington, has issued a bulletin in which he describes the discovery of a parasite which destroys mosquitoes and to which he has given the name "Agamomermis."

The government has not taken up the systematic work of propagating this parasite to exterminate the mosquito, but that this may be eventually done is considered probable.

Fourteen deaths were reported Monday of boys who were the victims of lockjaw These deaths occurred in Harrisburg, Pa. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Kingston and Ithaca N. Y. In nearly every case a cartridge used in a toy pistol prematurely exploded, wounding the boy in the hand. It is now supposed that the germ of tetanus is contained in the paper used in making up the cartridge.

As our telegraphic dispatches have stated, the great strike of the building trades in New York city is about ended. Most of the 125,000 workmen who have been idle are returning to their places The New York papers estimate that the workmen have lost in wages about \$30,000,-000. The loss to investors and contractors is estimated to be even greater.

If Rev. Dr. Hillis will kindly demonstrate that an income of \$50,000 a year is actually necessary to enable a man to the largest list of friends any living man ever had.

In some towns, (not Richmond, of WORD)

course), the average Saturday night delivery wagon can furnish surgeons and oroners with about as much extra bust ness as a high pressure automobile.

Those editorial levers that move that portion of the world marked around by the border lines of old Virginia, are turning this week at a point where they can get plenty of sand in the editorial craw.

Anyhow, the hot wave Hicks fixed up for the 13th and 14th did not materialize in the glorious climate of old Virginia, which proves that the aforesaid Hicks is not infallible everywhere.

The indications now are that we shall soon know what the Kearsurge could do if a real live and vigorous enemy of greater guns should get after her with a sharp stick.

A few more visiting statesmen are due at Oyster Bay the latter part of this week and it is estimated that some of them are of the opinion that Colonel Wood was not cut out for a good major-general.

Look out for that comet now a little past due. It will serve as a good excuse for young people to stay on the front porch beyond the alloted time.

After all, a live judge and a fearless jury are the things to cause evil disposed persons in a community to stop and think

Perhaps there will have to be a little

scrap to convince little Japan that she As the Virginia farmers begin the work of "laying by craps," the Virginia office hunter begins to rub up his fowling piece

United States troops practicing on themselves is not the kind of healthy exercise that makes tough soldiers.

St. Louis needs something more to keep Itself before the public eye. Perhaps it

Sir Thomas Lipton will attend Harry Lehr's monkey show at Newport this

The Virginia editors will be in Neptune A happy reunion is near at hand, the

small boy and the Hanover watermellon

With a Comment or Two

A writer in The Times-Dispatch wants to know what has become of the guber-natorial candidacy of Rulus A. Ayers. Well, The Times-Dispatch trotted the esteemed ex-Attorney-General out too early, that's all.—Fredericksburg Star.

Gathered him before he was ripe, so to speak

Booker T. Washington doubtless thought he could find out all he wanted to know about racial conditions in this country without going to South Africa, and then he was not so sure about the bed-mak-ers over there.—Times-Dispatch.

If he could have induced the Rev. Dr. Hillis to accompany him he might have felt secure on the bed-making question .-Spirit of the Valley.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch will probably soon have a puzzle picture representing the city fall and with the question. "Find the Alderman,"—Norfolk

# DAILY FASHION HINTS.

Nothing is more appropriate or sensible than the shirt-waist suits for general utility wear, and the woman who appears in these simple but smart gown is always considered well dressed. Made in wash material it is both neat and smart in style, and will admit of many variations in trimming. For instance, what is prettier than a blue linen, made stock and cuffs, or crush stock and belt of colored ribbon? Then, too, a cape ional charm to such a costume

The blouse is the popular closing with a pleat on the which loses itself in the full The sleeve is bishop style

haped flounce.

For materials, use any of the popula

weaves. There are so many pretty kinds that one can scarcely make a mis-take if good judgment is used in the se-lection of colors.



Walst No. 6,005--Sizes for 32. 34, 39 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 Skirt No. 6.027—Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure

On receipt of 10 cents this pattern will be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS PATTERN CO. 78 Fifth Avenue. New York. When ordering please do not fail to mention number

> Nos. 6,005 and 6,027. Name....

Address.....

Grand of Thought

In Dixio Land & 

Atlanta Constitution:
A southern editor who is a keen analyst of negro character says the negro is really not dangerous, for the reason that when he sits down to broad over his troubles he straightway goes to sleep and lorgets them. Memphis Commercial-Appeal:

when some one commented on his wanking with a white woman at Marinette. Wis, Southern men are in the habit of thronging Wisconsin when there is any race trouble. The effort to lay the blame on Southern men is an effort to make curs out of the home people.

Mobile Register:

We of the South are not as yet apprehensive of evil from educating the negroes. We have been disappointed that the work has made so little impression upon the colored people in the mass, but there is no complaint against hose who have profited by their opportunities.

Chattanooga Times:

Chattanooga Times:

As long as convicts may be hired to the individual to work his crops and do the things free men ought to be paid commensurate wages for doing, just so long will the door to "peonage" be wide open. We believe that by the time the next Legislature of Alabama meets in 1907 public sentiment will have been crystalized into a most humane demand for a reform of the State's penal system to accord with the enlightenment and progressiveness of the age.

New Orleans Times-Democrat:

New Orleans Times-Democrat:

No one-eyed man can rule a kingdom
where everybody can see straight and far.
The pigmy gets his deserts, and so does
the giant. Humanity scorns the Servian
beneficiary of unspeakable assassins, but
makes haste to acclaim an altruist like
Leo, and in the very spirit which breathes
through Milton's mighty lines:

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wal Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt, Dispraise, or blame-nothing but well an what may quiet us in a death so

#### DUTCH GAP

How it Got its Name-Beginning of Henrico County. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The Times-Dispatch of July 12th gives an interesting account of Dutch Gap James River and of the proposed in

The Times-Dispatch of July 12th gives an interesting account of Dutch Gap on James River and of the proposed improvements on the canal there. The writer says: How Dutch Gap got its name is not known to the writer. As this is one of the very old names in Virginia it may be interesting to know how it came is not known to the writer. As this is one of the very old names in Virginia it may be interesting to know how it came is not controlled the very old names in Virginia it may be interesting to know how it came in the very old names in Virginia, where the settlements were then limited to Jamestown, and a small fort at Point Comfort, which had been built by Capitain George Percy in October, 1600, togother with two small forts near the mouth of Hampton River in the localities of the work of the wore of the work of content of his companie, and all the

ionie.
This towne is situated upon a nocke a pkline rising land, three parts enroned with the main River, the necken land well impaled, makes it like an Sir Thomas Dale had served under the

of end with the main River, the necke of end with the main River, the necke of end with liminated, makes it like an Sir Thomas Dale had served under the Earl of Essex in the Netherlands, and a number of the men with him had also seen service there with him had also seen service the with him had also seen service there with him had also seen service there with him had also seen service there were familiar with the Dutch a free form being a strong palisade with a treft on Form of it, the earth out of Alchews he was called by the Dutch a "gap," from he root common to Teuton languages, meaning an opening Datused this set of contribution in protecting his sew form, and his line of palisade and trench from river liver across the peck of land got the name of the "Dutch Gap," which has held ever since. Ralph Homor, the historian, who was then in Virginia, and whose account is quoted by Captan Smith in his history, goes on to day of this new town of Henrico: "It hath these streets of well framed houses, a nandsonn should have been dearly the store-houses, which-houses and better laid (to bee built of bricke), besides store-houses, wherein live the health of the towner's securitie. About when his from the towner with health of the towner's securitie. About we miles from the towner into the Maine, is more pale, neere two miles in length, from River to River, guarded with several commanders, with a good quantie of corneground impalled. \* \* On the other side of the River, for the securitie of our House, which are but Palisadoes, called Charity Fort. Mount Malado (a guarded with several commanders, with a good quantie of the towner, is intended to be impaled for the securitie of our House, which are but Palisadoes, called Charity Fort. Mount Malado (a guest house (the palis) finished." Such is Ralph Hamor's account of the beginning of Henrico,

Hampton, July 13th.

How to Stop Lewiessness, if Not the Strike.

Strike.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Str.—One way to stop lawlessness. &c., is the editorials that appeared in your paper on the 10th and 12th. The editorial of the 10th, while extremely temperate, of the 10th, while extremely caused by class-feeling and placed the high lame there, or so accurately that it must meet the approval of all fair minds, of course, when the complete t

is the best recommendation of the editorisi. Many of his followers, however, cannot fall, I'm sure, to be favorably influenced thereby. The editorial of the 12th, A Startling Situation, was, indeed, a startling and a striking exposition of the almost anarchical condition of affairs in our fair and hitherto well behaved city, and it should arouse our citizens from their tethargy and incite them to vigorous and determined efforts to end the dispraceful and lamentable conditions that are injuring our every interest and that will inevitably, by terrorizing the women from using the street cars, send many a mother's darling to Hollywood or Oakwood. If The Times-Dispatch will continue such editorials and will speak plainly and pointedly, and not spare the cowardiness of our so-called best citizens' in declining to use the street cars through fear of boycot, thus stimulating and toning up our moral courage, it will do a great deal to end law-lessness, in many instances fiendish, and at the same time, to end the strike, which is really formulated, nourished and maintained by invisenses. For, remove the dread and law-lessness, in one form or another, is ended.

Another way is to strike back at Mr. Rezin Orr, the strike leader, and their followers and sympathizers, when they violate law, either by actual violence, neglect of duty, boycot, littel, threat or infimitation, and its description of the opinion for criminal libel and the indictment of stone-throwers for felony. The same soldler whe was a brave man in presence of a retreating enemy was a coward in the presence of an advancing enemy. And so the lawless will cease their lawless here a fleeling coward. Face the miscents and they will shrink affrighted, and with the disapearance of the miscents the strike dealer will disappear. Messre. Times-Dispatch, continue your good work.

Enter of The Times-Dispatch, continue your good work.

#### Rocking of Street Cars.

Rocking of Street Cars.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Your editorial in Sunday's issue, in which you contrast the feeling former-leventertained by the public for a rock-thrower, and that at present entertained by the same public for a similar of-fense, does injustice, I think to nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of every thousand of our population. I am sure you do not intend to do us an injustice, but suggestions such as contained in the editorial referred to will be very likely to be believed by those outside of our city. Permit me here to substant the disposition on the part of newspapers to heavily line notices of may small and trivial acts, causes the people generally to have exaggerated ideas of these delts.

small and that exaggerated ideas of these acts.

Now, I really believe that most of the rock-throwing and torpedo exploding has been the work of forward and badly controlled boys, or very young men, and the people as a mass condemn them and would heartily enjoy seeing the offenders properly punished for their ill-behavior, but what would you have the people to do to show their condemnation? Are not the soldiers here to put lawlessness down? These very soldiers are a menace and many of these acts are done no doubt to worry them. But what I want to emphasize is the fact that as many of our people condemn disorder and rioting now as in the past. people contents as in the past,

Very respectfully,

V. S. ROBERTS.

Would End Lawlessness.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—With apologies to our efficient and intelligent Mayor and Chief of Police, I venture to offer a suggestion, which, if adopted, I think will put end to the attacks now being made upon street cars and the men operating them. Let a half dezen or more Plakerton detectives be employed by the city, and, dressed in citizen's clothes, placed in the sections where these disturbances are occurrins, with instructions to arrest the hoodlums who are throwing stones and other missiles at the cars. After a few of these secondrels have been caught dead to rights lawlessness in this form would be at an end. It would be all the better if these detectives were employed without the fact being announced publicly, as their chances of making captures would be very greatly increased,

I notice in an afternoon paper that the Board of Police Commissioners intend asking the Finance Committee of the City Council for an appropriation of \$5.00 to pay special policemen. One-fifth of this sum spent in the manner I have susgested above would do the work.

Working the Roads.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—As the old system of working the roads, which has been decided as unconstitutional, but which is very generally conceded as the best and most fair way, why not return to the old method, except instead of forcing a man to work the roads as before, levy an equal tax per capita each day the roads are worked. And give him his choice of working himself, hiring a substitute or pay the tax. Would that a substitute or pay the lax. Would that a unconstitutional? And then have a road tax as we have now, according to the valuation of property, for general purposes, building bridges, paying the surveyor a salary, etc. And while most of the burden would be on the property owner he would not have nearly all of it to bear, as he does now, and still the roads going from bad to worse. In the writer's opinion it is the only feasible way at present, as labor is scarce and to put an additional levy on the property owners would make it fall too hard on a faw.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Forest Hill, Va.

An Outside View Under the triumphal caption "The Law Has Been Vindicated." The Times-Dispatch makes announcement that the authorities of Richmond are the recipients of "high praise" from various parts of the country for the "manner" in which they have handled the situation since rioting began there, and after setting out at some length what it undoubtedly accepts as sufficient reason for the provocation of all these complimentary sayings, our contemporary concludes with the still more startling proposition of doubt that "so serious a situation has been handled as well in any other city of the Union." It is of course fair to assume that The Times-Dispatch occupies a superior position to pass judgment upon the merits of what its city authorities accomplished during the troublous days to which reference is made, and it may be denounced as heresy on our part to so much as question the wisdom of its adjudication to Virginians abiding in this part of the "country" there appears to have a fault as to have wrought rank injustice, then to Virginians abiding in this part of the "country" there appears to have been furnished scant if any reason for praise or pride over the measure of skill or firmness of our Capital city authorities in handling the street car strike. Orderly strikes and bloodless wars are of about equally frequent occurrence, and the fact that a strike was imminent should have forearmed those now praiseworthy functionaries to the end that the first as well as every succeeding demonstration of the solution of at least condign punishment. Have half, one-fourth, an eighth or even that a strike was imminent should have forearmed those now praiseworthy functionaries to the end that the first as well as every succeeding demonstration of the most and the first as well as every succeeding demonstration of the most in the past few weeks made heroes of Richmond's authorities been dealt with according to law?

At this distance it rather appears that the "I-am-with-you" comforter, by that foolish, if sincere, utterance accomplished Under the triumphal caption "The Law Has Been Vindicated," The Times-Dis-atch makes announcement that the au-

Cure Guaranteed for \$10.

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

### THE INFLUENCE

of advertising is wonderful. It makes small stores great. It turns the tide of business toward the advertised store as nothing else

It places the name of the store so strongly in the minds of the people that they cannot think of dry goods, clothing, shoes or drugs without the name of that advertised store coming to their minds simultaneously.

By a good persistent advertising campaign any business house can push it's way to the front, and the very best medium to use is The Times-Dispatch, as it goes to the people when their minds are fresh and easily impressed.

The Times-Dispatch goes to thousands of homes each morning.

# ANIMAL STORIES **BOYS AND GIRLS**

fence, chewing rye straws and talking had recently purchased.

"Pretty fair, hey?" said the Deacon Pretty fair fur the price I give." "No good," growled Tom, "Four white

head, and give him to the crows. "Besides, he's simple, got no sense jes' look at his eyes."

"Oh, you old rascell" muttered the horse, though, of course, they didn't understand him. "I've more sense to-day

don't."
"But," continued Tom, not noticing the horse's interruption, "there's one good thing about him—he's so dumb and simple that he won't know enough to run away and he had no teeth to bite. He's so this you might make a hat rack of him, for he'll stand anywhere."



BY THE SEAT OF HIS TROUSERS.

BY THE SEAT OF HIS TROUSERS.

Deacon Skinner feit badly, but did not know what to do. "Leave him to me," said the horse; "waier's the best thing for him; he deesn't see much of it."

Making a spring toward the gate, he pushed it open, and before the astonished Tom could speak he grabbed him by the seat of his trousers and lifted him in the air. The good Deacon caught him by the rope, but he pulled it from him, and running to the duck pond, dropped the kickling, struggling Tom Into the water. "Whoa! Whoa!" yelled the Deacon, running up, panting.

"Whoa! Whoa!" yelled the Beacon, run-ning up, panting.
"All right, Deacon," said the horse;
"forry to be impolite to your company,
but there are some men whose manners
need washing." And he trotted back
home contentedly.

North Carolina Sentiment The Raleigh News and Observer notes:
They not only pick up gold all about in Stanly county, but now they have a gold brick man over about Albemarle, There's quite a difference between gold and a gold brick.

It can hardly be said that the Weldon News is in favor of lynching, for the "usual crime," but here is what it Says;
Only the guilty should be held responsible for the crime and be he white or black his removal should not be considered as an attack upon any other race or individual.

The Asheville Citizen says: It is hardly putting it too strongly to say that lynching should be regarded by the ministers of justice not as a mere act of lawless violence and mob ferocity, but as an indictment for inefficiency of the machinery of the law and its failure to protect society.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says The impression prevails, despite every-thing that has been said and done, that Mr. Cleveland wants it. Age is telling on him.

The Charlotte News loses its way on

The Charlotte News loses its way on record thus:

We do not approve of lynch law. Still it will not be a bad thing if the negroes get it into their heads that a swift and a horrible death awaits any of them North or South, that puts his lustful hand on a white woman. That may help to prevent lynching by removing the cause. The Durham Herald says:

There is a growing sentiment all over this State in opposition to the saloon and they can do nothing to stop it. It is simply a case of where they will have to wait and see how it turns out.